BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
9. Sunday—Bat. of Cedar Run. 1862	5 13	6 47
10. Monday—Bat. of Oak Hill, Mo., '61	5 14	6 46
11. Tuesday	5 14	6 46
12. Wednesday—Albert Gallatin d. 1849.	5 15	6 45
13. Thursday	5 16	6 44
14. Friday	5 17	6 43
15. Saturday	5 18	6 42

New Moon, Friday, August 14th, at 10:34 morning.
Full Moon, Friday, Aug. 28th.

Observations on Weather.—The past week clear and hot—good growing weather for crops. Seasonable rains with lightning Wednesday night, Aug. 5th. Thermometer above 90 degrees several days during week. Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th, warmest days of the summer—Thermometer 90.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

To Whom it May Concern.

RICHMOND, July 11.—The Commissioner of Taxes directs that in violation of all taxable articles or objects, including estimates of agricultural products taxed in kind, assessors shall be governed by the current selling prices of articles—objects to be taked in a neighborhood where held at the time or upon day with reference to which assessment or valuation is required by law to be made. Assessors are also instructed to be vigilant in ascertaining what each farmer has actually produced, and guard against the plan of exchanging corn and wheat with each other, devised by farmers in certain districts to evade the tax in kind.

The "Blockade" Closed—Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature Called.

RICHMOND, August 11.—Notice will be published tomorrow by command of the Secretary of War, that the passage of merchandise through the Confederate lines from the United States will be strictly prohibited. Hereafter all goods introduced will be seized and retained.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 7th of September, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the public defense and to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary concerns. He favors a repeal of the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of particular date in payment of public dues.

THE N. Y. WORLD ON BURNSIDE AND MORGAN AND HIS OFFICERS.

The New York *World*, referring to the order of Burnside, declaring martial law in Kentucky, says:

The coincidence of General Burnside's demonstration in Kentucky against the freedom of election, with the extraordinary discrimination made under the draft in this State against the Democratic districts, demands attention, and goes alarmingly far towards giving color to the charge that the party in power are determined to pit the bayonet against the ballot all over the Union.

We await fuller explanations than we yet have of the former proceeding, of its motives and of its bearings, and the latter may be at once explained by the simple process of correcting a plain injustice. But when we recall the military control imposed upon the people of Delaware at the election in that State, we cannot pronounce the suspicions which more recent events have awakened, to be utterly unreasonable.

OUTRAGE ON CONFEDEPATE OFFICERS.

The New York *World*, in an editorial on the treatment of General Morgan, by the notorious Burnside, protests indignantly against such conduct in the following paragraphs:

After several months of junketing, Burnside's army finally moved out to the Kentucky river, but never came near an enemy. The only enemy in Kentucky was allowed to pass directly through the State. In the face of Burnside and of all his troops, Morgan was permitted to ride by him almost unmolested, and to cross into Indiana and Ohio; and not until the citizens of those States had rallied in sufficient numbers was the bold marauder captured. But if Burnside had nothing to do with catching the hare, he insists upon his right to cook it, when caught.

The commander of the Department of the Ohio first appears in the field as a barber and jailor. He orders the captured officers first to the city prison of Cincinnati and afterwards to the Ohio penitentiary, where they are subjected to the indignity of having their heads shaved. Such a proceeding is as unworthy of a great nation or its representatives as it is unwarrantable by all the laws of war. It is perfectly right of course that these officers should be detained as hostages for Col. Streight's party, captured in Georgia, but Col. Streight is in the Libby prison, treated as all other officers are treated. The cases are so nearly alike that they are naturally suggestive effects of each other. And if we mistake not greatly, this cruelty towards Morgan will but inaugurate a fresh and painful retaliation upon our prisoners in Richmond.

"SOUTHERN PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE."

"One of the kind a man can love,
That wears a shawl and a small kid glove;
Has the merriest eye and the daintiest foot,
And sports the charmingest gaiter boot,
And a bonnet with feathers, ribbons and loops,
And an indefinite number of hoops.

"One that can dance and possibly flirt,
And make a pudding as well as a shirt;
One that can sing without dropping a stitch,
And play the housewife, lady or witch,
Ready to give us the sagest advice,
And do up our collars and things so nice.

"We like the machine that can laugh and talk
And take our arm for an evening walk;
That will do whatever the owner may chose,
With the slightest perceptible turn of the screws—
'Tis the cleverest thing that ever was seen:
Our wonderful family sewing machine."

MEXICO.—The *republic* of Mexico has ceased to exist. A decree has been published at the city of Mexico by General Forey, of the French army, establishing a Junta Superior, composed of thirty-five members, for the government of Mexico. This Junta has selected three citizens to exercise the executive power: Gen. Almonte, the Archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. Scalas—*all strong partizans of a monarchy*. This Executive, nominated by the French Minister, M. Saligny, were to associate with themselves 35 deputies, to be chosen by the people, and called an Assembly of Notables, who were to form a permanent Constitution of government. In fine, the Emperor of France picked a quarrel with the poor decaying republic of Mexico—invaded the country—conquered its chief places, and is now changing its government and forcing a King upon them. This is one of the greatest outrages of modern times. Mexicans alone have a right to rule Mexico; but the Emperor Napoleon has, by the strong hand, beaten down the Democratic principle in that country, and forced a distant people whom he has no right to control, to accept his laws and his Emperor. This is a sample of what the people of the Confederate States may expect, if they should fall into the hands of Napoleon. England and France are both standing by, waiting to see the North and South exhausted in this struggle, and then they hope to step in and govern us in their own way for the advancement of their own interests.

The lust for dominion—for more land among the people of the United States, led to the war between the United States and Mexico. The Southern States had enough of slavery for their slaves for hundreds of years; but not content with that, they desired the area of slavery extended, while a majority of the North, looking to political and commercial advantages, joined in the war on that feeble republic. This was done against the earnest remonstrances of the two great heads of the two parties of that day—Martin Van Buren ad Henry Clay. The result was the agitation of the slavery question was revived; and bad men North and South, taking advantage of this agitation, destroyed the federal Union and involved the country in this unnatural and cruel civil war. This is the truth of history.—*Standard*.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 20
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$1 50@ 175
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$30
CHICKENS	75@$1 75
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	75c
FLOUR—Family	$45@50
Superfine	$35
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$1 50
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 25
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$3@4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	12½c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Aug. 5, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard $1; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 65c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 52a$1 50 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT wants to employ some energetic, pleasant business man as superintendent; also, a number of good carpenters. Early application is desirable.
Aug. 10-3t W. H. CUNINGGIM.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-tl5S* Greensboro, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1863. NO. 215.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by subcess. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the sadde. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured. W. W. PARKER,
Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLINTON, FRANKLIN County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots, and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me so I can get them I will pay the above reward.

JOHN RHEM.
Aug. 10-1w*

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 24-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds. JAS. PIRSSON,

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE OF WORCESTER'S MAKE, NEARLY NEW, Rosewood case, 7¾ octave—a fine instrument. Apply to A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-9t* Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.
Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,
August 10-2w Major & C. S.

LEATHER AND BRANDY.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SOLE AND UPPER Leather for sale. The Upper Leather consists of all qualities. Also, a few barrels of No. 1 Apple Brandy.

W. H STROTHER,
Aug 8-5t* Louisburg, N. C.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. ISAIAH WOOD, Jailor,
Aug 3-2w* Kinston, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

APPRENTICE RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Murfreesboro', N. C., Aug. 5th, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., dated July 22d, 1863, Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Milita in the 1st Congressional District, North Carolina, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years, at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

Hertford county, Murfreesboro', August 20th.
Bertie county, Windsor, August 24th.
Martin county, Hamilton, August 26th.
Northampton county, Jackson, August 29th.
Gates county, Gatesville, September 4th.
Chowan county, Ballard's Bridge, September 8th.
Perquimans county, Hertford, September 11th.
Pasquotank county, New Land, September 15th.
Camden county, Camden Court House, September 18th.
Currituck county, Currituck Court House, September 21st.
Washington county, Plymouth, September 24st.
Tyrrell county, Columbus, September 28th.

The above order includes all persons arriving at the age of eighteen since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who may be specially ordered before the Medical Board and Enrolling Officers; each and every person between the above named ages, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes who have been discharged from the army.

All persons included in the above order who shall fail to report at the places of rendezvous at the time will be considered as deserters.

JOHN W. LANE,
Captain and Enrolling Officer
First Congressional District, N. C.
JAMES A. HARROLL,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

P. S.—Notice to Conscripts, issued from this office, dated July 24th, 1863, to the counties of Hertford, Bertie, Martin and Northampton is hereby extended to the above stated times and places.

J. W. LANE,
Aug 11-3t Enrolling Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NEcessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863., and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
Aug. 11-1w

All Daily papers copy one week and Weekly papers two weeks.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	25
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,

HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites.—Highest market prices paid.
Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$2.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Justice to North Carolina.

We understand that the recent interview between Governor Vance and the President, was satisfactory to both parties. If this be so, much good to this State and to the Confederate cause may result from it.

From the beginning of the war to the present moment a complete fatuity seems to have possessed the Administration at Richmond, in regard to North Carolina. Ignoring the fact that her citizens, under all circumstances and without regard to previous prejudices, have freely sacrificed their blood and their property in this mighty struggle, the President has invariably treated her with indifference and distrust. Citizens of other States have been assigned to the command of her troops, to the prejudice of her best and bravest sons. The laurels which she has reaped upon an hundred fields have been garnered by others, with the consent and seeming approval of the Government. The "story of disaster" has never been told by the hireling editors who disgrace the national Capital, but her gallant soldiers have been held responsible for the catastrophy, while not a word in their vindication has been uttered by the organs of the Administration. A swarm of hungry office-holders has been sent within her borders to insult and outrage her people, while her mutilated and enfeebled children—men who have never shrunk from their duty upon the battle-field—have been forced to resign because of their wounds and left dependent upon the cold charity of the world for the common necessaries of life.

Her citizens have been seized, without the form of law, and hurried off to loathsome prisons, upon the mere suspicion of disloyalty, either to drag out a miserable existence through long months of suffering and outrage, or to die from the effects of the harsh usage received at the hands of their *foreign* jailors. The solemn protest of her legislature has been received with contempt. The urgent remonstrance of her Governor has fallen upon deaf ears and colder hearts. The righteous decision of her highest tribunal—of Judges whose ability is unequalled and whose integrity is above suspicion—has been mocked and scoffed at. The just indignation of her citizens has been tortured into the rankest treason and made a by word and a reproach throughout the land. In a word, her soldiers, her Executive, her public officers, her legislators, her Judges, and her whole people have been treated with injustice, indignity and outrage throughout every phase of this most terrible struggle.

But we look for better things—for a brighter and a happier day. The scales are falling from the eyes of those high in power and they no longer "see through a glass darkly." The services, the sacrifices, the power, the importance of North Carolina are beginning to be appreciated at Richmond. Hereafter, justice, even handed justice, is to be meted out to her, and her people are to have no cause for complaint. So mote it be! The Lion is aroused and there is danger in him.

North Carolina Soldiers.

Persons visiting Richmond to see their friends—sick or wounded soldiers from North Carolina—will find them in General Hospital No. 24, corner of Main and 26th streets; and in 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions, Winder Hospital, West terminus of Cary street.

Hot, Hotter, Hottest.—The weather has been growing hotter every day for a week, until yesterday, which was the hottest of all except this. The burning rays of the sun are rapidly drying up the fields, so recently drenched with rain, and we learn from persons from the country that the corn crop, even in low lands, is already suffering for rain. We are sorry to learn that corn is not filling well in this country, owing to the extremes of wet and dry.

At the auction sale of imported liquors, at Creech & Litchford's commission and sales room, in this city, on yesterday, the following prices were obtained: French Brandy, by the case of 12 bottles, with the privilege, brought from $16 to $16:85 per bottle; Rum, from $28:50 to $38:50 per gallon.

"Stonewall Bar."—Such is the caption of an advertisement in one of our exchanges. This we regard as a sort of sacrilege. To take the popular sobriquet of one of the greatest warriors and most consistent and devout christians of the age, to give attractiveness to a contemptible whisky shop, is the acme of irreverence and sottishness.

The creature who concocted this advertisement would, if he had had it in his power, have sold the lamented Jackson and his whole army for thirty pieces of silver.—*Knoxville Register.*

That's so. And the man who'd drink under such a sign is no better.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train report all quiet at Fredericksburg. Also, that the Yankees crossed the Rappahannock, Saturday night, near where Hooker passed after the battle of Chancellorsville; but fearing a trap had been laid for them hastily recrossed the river. It was not stated whether it was a large force that crossed over, or merely a small scouting party.—*Sentinel.*

In another column of this paper will be found a patriotic and eloquent appeal to the ladies of the South, from a Confederate exile, a resident of Illinois, taken from the Mobile *Register*. The writer, though a Northern man, takes an enlarged, enlightened and, in the main, a correct view of the situation, and evidently feels deeply solicitous for the future of our country. We agree with him that should the Abolitionists get us fully undermilitary rule they will subject us to a fiery ordeal unequalled in the annals of history. We also agree with him that they have already got one half of our country in that condition and are now subjecting the inhabitants to that ordeal. These encroachments upon our territory have been gradually but surely progressing from the beginning, and we will agree with him that we may save ourselves the disgrace and degredation he so vividly portrays, if he can convince us that we can make a better fight in the future than we have in the past.—That's the rub.

But read the letter. It will not only interest you but do you good.

For the Progress.]

Camp near Kinston,
Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—I sincerely hope the object of this communication may be appreciated. The idle censure of a superior, is unsoldierly and blamable in the last degree; it serves only to detract from the *influence* which should accrue to the *position*, whatever may be the fault of the incumbent. At no time in the history of this fearful war, has the country at large so much reason for apprehension from the terrible effects of a bloody invasion. The many vulnerable points open to the selection of our enemies, render it a difficult thing for our authorities to determine where a necessity for preparation exist, even if it were possible to provide for the defence of the whole. There are many causes for the last, but none so great as the inducements held out at home to keep those from the field who should be by our side. Of this, however, it is not the object of this letter to complain. There are greater reasons for complaint! From various sources of information, all more or less to be relied on, I am led to *two* conclusions! The first is that the enemy are massing their available forces at points on our Eastern coast, for the invasion of the State, for no idle purpose of raid and destruction of property, *but for the acquirement of territory.* A reviewal of our condition, well known to him, through his admirable system of scouts and spies, is nevertheless dangerous and to be avoided, but would readily show the propriety of this assertion. The second is, that this attempt is to be made at no very distant day. The General commanding at Newbern now, if not *first*, (but lately superseded,) and certainly *second* in command, is both bold and able. The conduct of the late raid showed no ordinary leadership and I had admirable means of judging. Whatever the force collecting at Newbern for the purpose intimated, it is none the less certain that everything depends upon the judicious uses of the force at this point to resist them. Long service in Virginia has familiarized me with our best troops, and I have rarely seen a finer body of men than those collected here. In the hands of a leader who has confidence in his own powers of resistance and military skill much can be done.

Our army can produce no better Beaureau officer, or soldier, than the Brigadier General commanding the Distaict of North Carolina; competant, sage, having a thorough knowledge of his profession, but his best friends will claim no more! As a Field Commander, capable of availing himself of untried resources and of imparting to his troops the confidence which he may feel in himself, I do not think that either the public appreciation, or that shown by the military authorities during the war will prove him possessed of. Certainly not an officer or soldier of his command but thinks that much could be effected by a *judicious change.*

We are willing to endeavor to avert the terrible calamity that threatens us, but we demand a *leader* in whom we have confidence. Our wives and children, nestling in the bosom of our native State, are looking to us for protection; do not then under the leadership of a man, who besides his natural wants, has scarcely heard a shell burst in anger during this war, force us to become a useless sacrifice in the *struggle that will shortly ensue.* There are many Generals who could be spared from the Virginia army, who are competent to this difficult position. Let the Government exchange them. The loss of North Carolina, even *in part, will be worse than Vicksburg to our cause.* We have put ninety-two thousand men in the field. For God's sake if they cannot spare us the men, from the terrific combats about to begin in Virginia, let them *at least* give us a General officer. Believe me I speak the sentiments of those around me, and am no idle lover of *change,* for its sake alone.

A Soldier.

A citizen of Jackson, Miss., writing in the Atlanta *Appeal,* after describing in detail, the heavy visitation of destruction and pillage of the recent Yankee raiders upon that place, closes as follows:

The half has not been told touching the vandalism of the enemy while in occupation of that ill-fated city. Every house in the place that was unoccupied, and nearly all of those whose owners remained to protect them, was sacked and gutted. Officers as high as Colonels were seen to enter and steal articles of value and virtue, and carry them away. Some of those officers were head to say: "Well, I have never stolen anything before, but I will take this." Mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, with mattresses, musquito bars, and all the appendages of a complete and elegant couch, with bedsteads set up and the whole standing as if in a bed chamber, together with rosewood, marble-slabbed dressing cases, bureaus, chairs, sofas, fine tables, pianos, ottomans, mirrors, and all the costly furniture of the citizens, were scattered all along the entrenchments from the southern bend of the Pearl river to the extreme northern line of the works. On these beds the Yankees slept, and carried on their hellish debaucheries with the negro wenches of the town; played cards and gambled, ate and drank on the tables, and amused themselves among the stolen plunder during their drunken carousals in their own refined and elegant way, and, at their departure, broke them into a thousand pieces. One general, said to be a General Logan, carried off two fine parlor chairs from Mr. Helm's residence, telling Mr. Helm that he would return them, but he failed to perform his promises. The fine State library, in the capitol building, they hauled off in wagons, took what books they desired, and destroyed the rest. This library was one of the most select and costly in the Confederacy. Its destruction is not only a loss to Mississippi, but to mankind, and cannot be replaced. In Mr. Hobson's residence, they cut his family portraits, and mutilated everything they could not carry off; cut large square pieces from the centre of his carpets, and wrote vulgar and obscene sentences upon the wall. But these things seem to have been their peculiar mission in every house, for in addition to the pillage, destructien and mutilation of private property, the slime of their wretchedly low and libidious languague can be traced on every wall, the witnesses at once of their vulgarity, barbarism and crime; the blasting and deformed, but still full and ample evidence that they are Yankees.

The 25th Mass. regiment numbered, the morning after the battle of Gettysburg, fifty-eight men bearing muskets. It was high time the draft should commence in Massachusetts.

From the Mobile Register.]

A SOLDIER'S APPEAL TO THE LADIES OF THE SOUTH.

Mobile, Aug. 3d, 1863.

Ladies of the South:—For two months I have been on a visit to Yankee land, among the enemy, at their own homes, where I saw and heard much that you should know.

The Northern people are divided pretty equally into two parties. The one is in favor of peace with the South, whilst the other will fight you until the world comes to an end, unless prevented by some action of the peace party at home or by foreign influence.

The peace party are controlled by interest and humanity; the other by all the influence that Satan can bring to their aid. The bitterest venom, malice and hate that ever emanated from the gloomy blackness of hell itself is spoken out against you in their councils and meetings. It is not within the power of human imagination to conceive of crime more black than is nursed in the hearts of the Northern fanatics. I know those people well. Though born in the South, I have been most of my time in the North; whole years of my life have been passed among them. From my childhood I have read their papers, and when with them I never failed to attend their meetings, both political and religious. Ten years ago I heard them with uplifted hands pray and preach what they now practice. They have been tutored and taught by their leaders to hate you. They are deranged on the subject of negro slavery; wild fanaticism has dethroned reason, and made them the accursed instruments of hell. Satan himself, were he unchained from the infernal regions and let loose in your midst, backed by all his wicked host, covered with all the panoply of war, and bearing the black flag of triumphant sin, would not inflict more misery on you than these same Northern fanatics, if they should succeed in getting military control of the South.

Southern girls, the condition of your country looks dark and gloomy. As goes your country so go you. The fall of the South will bring you down to the most loathsome pit of human woe and degradation. Your country is half overrun by the enemy, and half your people are running. Your friends in the North will throw every obstacle in the way of the prosecution of the war against you. The Democrats are to a man in favor of stopping the war—not another man will volunteer to fight you. Those who are in the field are there for the war. They have done the wicked deed and cannot help themselves.—Lincoln called them into the field by a proclamation which said "the object was to enforce the laws of the Union." They volunteered for that purpose. I could have joined hands with them in that work, but I knew Lincoln's advisers were not honest. I volunteered against that party because I knew they would do just what they have done. I knew their purpose from the beginning was to conquer the South if possible, and their motive in so doing was to get position and plunder. They never dreamed of restoring the Union by war. The war is waged to get military control of the South, and when that is done the dread secret will be disclosed, and every home of yours from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico will be confiscated. No amount of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi swearing will avail anything. Those who take the oath, unless they join the Federal ranks and fight you, will fare no better than the soldier of a hundred battles. They will get a double kick from their masters for their motive in taking the oath.—Not a man in the South will be allowed a weapon of any kind; every soul will be disarmed; every man will be driven to drudging at the point of the bayonet in the hands of a negro. Then the hate, the venom, and fiendish malice of Lincoln's hordes will search for the victims of their savage, brutal and inhuman natures, and the darkest deeds ever recorded in the calender of crime will be done. Your beauty, purity and chastity will be desecrated by their vile touch, and all over the land will be re-enacted the deeds done along the path of that most enthusiastic of Abe Lincoln's helpers, Col. Hatch, of Iowa, whose brutal cohorts in one of his cavalry raids to desolate DeSoto county, seized one of Mississippi's fairest daughters, and in her room, where she had sought seclusion from their hated presence, made a beastly negro the instrument of the most diabolical outrage; they themselves assisting as the witnesses and ministers of a deed which the pen shrinks from describing.

And this is but one of many instances in which Southern ladies have been polluted by the vile touch of Northern Abolitionists. As sure as time rolls on these people will, if they succeed in their effort to get military control of the South, degrade you to a level with "a woman of the town," to use the language of the Beast Butler—that hideous monster who cannot look you in the face without holding his head down. He threatened you at New Orleans with disgrace because you did not choose to look love to him and his brutes, and his wishes would have been carried out then, had not policy been in the way. He only spared you to a more convenient time, when all power would insure him his desires.

I am telling no idle dream—depicting no fancy sketch, drawn by a deceitful imagination. I know what I say when I tell you all is lost if those people should get control of your contry. You have done much in this war. If "Southern Chivalry" had been half so earnest as you, not a foeman would now tread the soil that is sacred to you. Your smiles have always been a glad welcome to the soldier. By word look and deed you have encouraged the defender of your virtue. But you are doing much unconsciously to discourage him, and to work your own ruin. You are keeping from the ranks many thousands who should aid the poor soldier of a hundred battles; men who have never fired a gun or been in the way of danger; and many legions too who are barely in the service wearing gay uniforms that are continually displayed before your eyes, but never in battle. I see in the interior of your land, where the enemy has not been, much to discourage the soldier in the field. You are indulging in all the gayety and frivolity of past times, when no enemy was near, and there were none to make you afraid.

Such a course on your part will make more parlor soldiers than recruits for the army. In this hour of your peril, whilst the foe is dancing in wild joy over the grave of the lamented Jackson, who, unaided and alone, fell in strife at Alexandria against Elsworth and his Zouaves —— noble patriot and soldier, there and thus to die! May Heaven spare me to make the pilgrimage of Virginia's land that I may plant the evergreen and rose tree, the ivy and the myrtle over the sacred spot where thou sleepest, and water them with the sad tears of grief for thy fate! And the brave and immortal Stonewall Jackson, and his comrades in arms, who died for you, whilst their death sleep is disturbed by the shouts of their enemy; and others too, the legions of the "unrecorded dead" all over the land, whilst their graves are being trod by a merciless enemy, you are indulging in gayety, and wearing the robes of hilarity! Respect and love for the sacred dead should cast a gloom of sorrow over every face in the South. The habiliments of deep distress would be more befitting robes than the butterfly costumes from the blockade. If you would survive and preserve your purity from the sacrilegious touch of the foe, you must drive from your presence the many thousands of dandy-dressed parlor braves, who have raised themselves above the dignity of a soldier's duty, by hiring some worthless and, unconcerned vagabound to represent their chivalry on the battle-field, and who throng the hotels and pleasure grounds, and walks, ever ready with tender bleached hands to do you service where there is no danger! Far better, when you see the weary soldier trudging along, clothed in dirt and rags, to call him to your door, invite him to a seat, encourage him by kind looks and words to fight for you. Give him from your own hand some little of the delicacies of the table you may have; let him see that he is remembered for the battles fought for the long marches made through heat and drought, through mud and rain, and for the many long "nights of rest" on the cold earth, suited by the stars with no other covering than the dark flying clouds above; and, though poor he may be, though unlearned and ignorant, he will leave you with a heart lightened of its grief; and when the shock of battle comes, and the strife is wild and furious, memory, fond memory, delighted at the recollections of your kindness, will fly to his relief and nerve his heart and arm for the fierce encounter. The soldier with his gun only can save you. If your country is saved 'tis he that will save it.

Exempts and parlor soldiers are not dangerous to your enemy. They do not fear them as in the days before the war. Now, they are not even honored with the dignity of arrest. If you would be saved from ruin you must frown with indignant scorn upon every popinjay in the land, and turn with words of encouragement to the soldier in the field. Scorned and driven away by you, they may, if they have not courage enough to commit suicide, as a last resort, seek a place in the army, where to some extent, they might redeem themselves or get shot. There are also hundreds of officers of some grade and rank who are off duty three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, dressed in superb style, who throng the hotels, drink to kill sorrow for the lamented dead, and make calls. Drive them from you, for they encourage the enemy.

If Major M. D., with glossy collar, kid gloves, fine cloth and polished boots, sends his card, just write upon it that some poor soldier who is willing to *fight* for you needs attention. If Captain Commissary asks permission to do the agreeable, remind him that the soldiers in the field suffer with hunger, and in many places supplies are seen wasting at the depots for want of care and industry on somebody's part. If Captain Quartermaster wishes you to hear of his intensity of hatred of inefficient officers, whisper in his ear that thousands worth of Government property is daily lost and destroyed for want of attention. If Mr. Officer, of the consolidated regiment, "happens in," tell him the enemy are coming, and in the distance you hear the cries of tender loveliness praying to be spared, and ask him to please excuse you until you can get to some safe place. If Mr. Staff wishes to show his patriotic uniform, treat him kindly, pity him and pray for him, for he has no employment and nothing to do but to preserve himself for future usefulness. Do these things, and ask God in the plenitude of His goodness and wisdom, to lend a helping hand to the soldies who are fighting for you, and all will be well.

Ladies of the South, for more than two years I have held various positions in the Confederate army, from a private soldier to an officer of high rank, and never during that time, in daylight or darkness, could I find a moment for pleasure. Every moment a Confederate officer gives to idleness or pleasure, is just so much time given to the enemy, and you should treat him accordingly. Every hour is big with danger. Your influence and tyranny—God bless such tyranny!—rules the world. If you will, you can drive a half million of men into the field in sixty days. But few men of the South are so lost to all sense of shame and so given over to cowardice that you cannot by some means influence them to fight for you.

I have no hope but in you. The recruiting officers of the armies cannot do in one year what you can do in one day. It is victory, or disgrace and dishonor with the South. The men must seize their guns and hasten to the field to fight for you. To-day you must commence recruiting, and never cease the work as long as an exempt can be found. There are none to spare. I wish I could persuade you that every soul in the land is need for your defence. The men of the South will not be convinced that such is the fact so long as you allow them to remain about you. I have been sadly deceived about Southern Chivalry. With no property interest in the South, I was among your earliest defenders, believing that Southern men would by one grand-rush to arms maintain their title of noblemen. Kentucky is my native State. I have ever loved the South, but interest took me to the Prarie State. Illinois claims me as her own. All that I have is there. For two and a half years I have toiled for the South. Her women I have ever boasted of with pride, and for them I will not fail to work. Whilst I live I will strike the blow of the avenger of the innocence that has suffered. I have separated from the large armies in the field, and henceforth the forest wood and canebrake will be my home. Along the banks of Old River will be avenged the fate of the fair daughter of De Soto; and deep, deep beneath the wild waves of the Mississippi the vile forms of her cruel destroyers shall be hid from the light of day. Then will I be satisfied with myself, and the Rebel Scout will once more return to

Illinois.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH!

The Baltimore *American,* of the 8th, has been received. The following is a summary of the news:

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The steamer Ruth was burnt on the night of the 4th, at Island No. 1. She was bound for Pelena, and had on board eight paymasters and $260,000 in "greenbacks" to pay Gen. Grant's army. Altogether about thirty lives were lost. The cargo embraced four hundred tons of commissary and sutler's stores, and about one hundred tons of private freight. The boxes containing the money were consumed.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention met at Portland on the 6th. Nine hundred delegates were present.—Resolutions were adopted inviting all men who are in favor of a termination of the calamities which now depress this unhappy land to unite with that party, declaring that the Union cannot be preserved without concession; denouncing the administration, whose course has been destructive to the Union and the Government; asserting that the war cannot be carried on for the abolition of slavery; that if the Rebel States should show a disposition to return, they would be welcomed with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired. denouncing the system of arbitrary arrests, stigmatizing the conscription as unjust and oppressive, but counseling obedience to it until its constitutionality is tested, etc.

Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, was nominated for Governor, with great unanimity. A private letter from him to a member of the Convention was read, in which he expresses the opinion that madness rules the hour, and the public can be saved from impending ruin only by the conservative men against the spirit of fanaticism. He declares his opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation, to the Confiscation Act, etc. To secure the restoration of the Union is the first duty of the citizen.

Brief speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Returns from twenty-one counties in Kentucky give a Union majority of 16,000. At Louisville, Bramlette, the Union candidate for Governor, received 3,467 votes; Wickliffe, Democrat, 1,270. The *Journal* has an article exulting over the great Union victory.

FROM EUROPE.

The Hecla had arrived at New York with Liverpool advices to the 29th ult. The political news is unimportant.

The British Parliament had been prorougned, and the Queen's speech, delivered by commission, says:—"Civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil, not only on the contending parties, but on other nations. We see, however, no reason to part from our strict neutrality."

The London *Times* seeks to paliate the Confederate reverses, but acknowledges that on the whole, it is seldom that intelligence has been received so gloomy for the Confederate cause. It regards the New York riots as little short of an insurrection.

The Polish question continues without change.

Exchange continues depressed, and speculative securities show continued panic. The Confederate loan had rallied to 13 per cent. discount. Cotton had advanced ½d. at Liverpool. Breadstuffs quiet—market easier.

FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at New York brings Vera Cruz dates to the 16th ult. A French steamer had arrived at Vera Cruz with an English schooner in tow, which she had captured in the Rio Grande, with a cargo of arms valued at $300,000, intended for the Texas rebels, though the schooner cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras. Her officers report that five more vessels are loading for Matamoras. It is presumed, the French anticipated the arms would get into Mexican hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter dated Warrenton, 5th inst., says: Gregg's division of cavalry is at Annisville. Buford is guarding the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, and the infantry is mostly distributed along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It is thought we shall all soon be ordered down to Falmouth.

New Orleans advices to the 1st have been received. Gen. Herron's division of Grant's army had arrived there. Ex-Mayor Stith had been released from Fort Pickens, and had arrived at New Orleans.

Articles in journals of Washington, New York, &c., represent a war with Great Britain as imminent.

Judge Agnew has been nominated for Governor by the Union Convention of Pennsylvania.

Gold was quoted in New York, Friday, at 12[illegible] Virginia sixes, 63; North Carolinas, 69.

SOUTHERN IMPOSTORS NORTH.

Another Richmond ass has turned up in N. York, where, managing to conceal his ears, he is passing a lion. He has got into the newspapers, and the am is agog over a book he has published, entitled "War Pictures from the South." This ass and impostor in Richmond, and lion and great man in New York, is no less or more a personage than the notorious Estvan, the Hungarian, who lived here by the war by theft and deception, supported when his shifts failed by an amiable wife he was unworthy, and taking himself off North to escape the jail, if not the gallows, he richly deserved.

Estvan is a sleek rascal, smooth spoken and as as the serpent in the garden, and we perceive by accounts of him in the New York papers that he has been practising his little deceptions upon them. They speak of him as the "gallant Colonel" and his book as "interesting and remarkable." We [illegible] the following rich excerpt:

"Colonel Estvan is a Hungarian by birth, served with distinction in several European wars, came to this country and opened a military school in Richmond. While engaged in this enterprise our war began. Estvan was sent South by the Richmond authorities as a military inspector, and was afterwards appointed a colonel in the rebel cavalry. Still, he did not heartily sympathize with the cause."

The only thing true in this extract is contained in the last sentence. He was a traitor and scoundrel and that was all. He never was "sent South as a military inspector," and never was "made a colonel of the rebel cavalry." He did get a contract for making swords for the Government, but three hundred of the first lot were condemned, and he cheated his partner out of all the funds and ran away from North Carolina, where the factory was located. He was previously known in Richmond as an unauthorized borrower, and user of other people's money, a thief, low blackguard, and improvident vagabond, who alone kept from the support which charity affords outcasts by his wife, well known and respected in Richmond.

The comments of the New York *Herald* (from which the above extract is taken) on the military talent, and powers of criticism displayed by Estvan in his book, are amusing, and would be enjoyed by those who knew Estvan, if we thought them worthy of publication. The *Herald* says: "The opinion of such a man in regard to the conduct of our war is not to be lightly considered." This, written for the limity at the North, becomes ridiculous at the South. Estvan has pulled the wool over the Yankees eyes completely, and it is not beyond the range of [illegible] probability that Estvan, the Richmond impostor and loafer, may yet head, as commander-in-chief, the "Grand Army of the Potomac," and lead, at some future day, his "On to Richmond," like the rest of the pigmies.—*Richmond Examiner.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDING and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and [illegible] Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about [illegible] acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within a mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The [illegible] is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN FROM A DESERTER AT MY HOUSE, August 5th, an IRON GREY MARE, five or six years old, black mane and tail. Has been shod; no other marks. He gave his name as William Hobbs, and said brought her from Maryland—afterwards that a negro brought her to him. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to
RICHARD HOLDING,
Aug 12-3t* Pacific, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific for the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant.

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

Price: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
H. PORTER.
Aug 4-2w

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible.
A. GORDON,
Aug 3-6t Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.